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THE SUN, New York City.

Ties No. 12, near Grand Hetel, and If our friends who favor we with manual diferation wish to have rejected articles returned in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Reappearance of Truepenny. Our neighbor, the Evening Post, addresses self somewhat ostentatiously to the task of strengthening friendly relations between the United States and Germany. With this avowed and entirely laudable motive, the Post discusses an alleged state of pubto sentiment here which it describes as " a feeling of irritation " toward Germany, " a wing lack of understanding between be two countries which dates back to the anish war, and which is by no means ributable to their [the Germans'] healthy antile and industrial rivalry."

If the alleged feeling of irritation and ring lack of understanding really exd in this country to the extent which Post's labored effort seems to imply, o could be no more unfortunate method of alleviation than that which our contemporary attempts in the subjoined explanaof Germany's attitude toward the United States respecting our successful war for the liberation of Cuba:

"That the Germans were aghast at the unneces nary war into which the United States plunged in 1898, is but too well known. But with this disapproval came no such feeling of bitter resentment and ty as has marked the German attitude toward ngland in regard to the Hoer war. The conduct like the misbehavior of an ill-mannered young brother. not to be passed over without severe comment, and to be ended at once by family agreement if possible, et not to be made a cause for future resentment.

Most Americans will agree with the Evening Post that serious friction with Germany would be a national misfortune. But most Americans, and most Germans likewise, we imagine, will agree with us in hoping that the Evening Post, in the interest of international good will, will cease its efforts to promote the same by means of such palliatives as that which is contained in the foregoing extraordinary paragraph.

We suspect that the Post is speaking neither for the United States nor for Germany, but for the Hon. CARL SCHURE, the self-constituted critic and censor of American conduct under every Administration from LINCOLN'S to MCKINLEY'S, with the exception of that of Mr. HAYES. to which he happened to belong.

The Illinois Senatorship.

A decorous and orderly contest for the Republican nomination for United States enstor from Illinois in 1908 has begun by the resignation of the Hon. CHARLES G Dawns as Comptroller of the Currency. He seeks to succeed WILLIAM E. MASON, whose term in the Senate expires on March 4, 1908. The resignation of Comptroller DAWES takes effect on Oct. 1, and the Springfield Legislature to elect Mr. Mason's successor will not meet until January, 1903. The conditions under which Senatorial elections are determined in Illinois are so unusual and pecuimportance of the State, such contests are

of more than local interest. There are 204 members of the Illinois Legislature, 51 Senators and 153 Representatives. As the body is now constituted, there are 32 Republican Senators and 19 Democrats, and in the House 81 Republicans and 72 Democrats. In the ate there is the system of hold-over Senators, with terms of four years. The next Legislature will have 26 such holdover Senators, of whom 15 are Republicans elected in 1900, in the even-numbered districts; for the odd-numbered districts there will be elections in November, 1902. Of these twenty-five districts, seventeen are now represented by Republicans and

eight by Democrats, elected in 1898. The Representatives in the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature are chosen on a plan of cumulative suffrage, whereby three members are elected from each of the fifty-one districts, two by the majority and one by the minority party. Under this system, which originated in Illinois many years ago, the party division in the lower house is necessarily close, for the minority party is assured, in advance, of one-third of the Representatives, and by carrying a few districts it can increase its membership to the extent of an additional Representative in each.

Illinois, which has been deflected from the Republican column in only one Presidential election since 1856, is again strongly Republican. The caucus nomination of that party at Springfield will, from all present indications, be practically equivalent to an election to the Senate.

What Will Great Britain Do With

Cape Colony? It seems to be settled that no genuine autonomy will be conceded by Great Britain to the inhabitants of the former South African Republic and the former Orange Free State for many years to come. The utmost that they can hope for is the small measure of self-government that is enjoyed in a Crown Colony, where the Governor may, at his option, consult a council, partly appointive and partly elective, but is not bound to follow its opinions. What, it may be asked, is to be done with Cape Colony, not a few districts in which have either risen in open insurrection or have notoriously given aid and comfort to Boer invaders? The question is a subject of warm discussion just now, not only in Cape Town, but also in London.

We learn that in certain sections of Cape Colony a demand has been made for a temporary suspension of the act of Parliament conferring Parliamentary institutions. The movement to this end is not confined to citizens of British birth or persons of Dutch descent, including some members of the Afrikander Bond who think that the tranquillity of the Colony would be furthered by an intermission of Parliamentary agitation. The proposal is naturally resisted by those Afrikanders who have avowedly sympathized with the Boer republics in the war not yet ended, and there are even some loyalists of British origin who hold that there is no adequate ground for interference with the Colony's standing the sporadic exhibition of treason,

the position which Cape Colony, cor as a whole, has occupied during the last two years cannot for a mement be compared with the course pursued by the blacks in Jamaica, which, in their case, justified the substitution of the machinery of a Crown Colony for the self-governmen

The London Speciator advocates a com-

promise between the suspension of Parliamentary rights throughout the Colony the continued exercise of them by districts which have been repeatedly guilty of overt acts of treason. It would not have the innocent suffer for the guilty. neither would it let the guilty legisla for the innocent. It suggests that, if a Colonial act to that end would be unattainable, the Imperial Parliament might pass an act suspending the operation of the law conferring representative government upon Cape Colony, not with refer to the whole province, but with respect to certain designated districts, which a definite term might be placed under the direct control of the High Commiss The Spectator recognizes that such a plan would meet with strenuous resistance in the House of Commons, but thinks that it would be legitimate to punish by the withdrawal of representative rights those districts which have taken advantage of the empire's difficulties, and have endeavored to the best of their ability to

bring that empire to ruin. In a word, the compromise reis to maintain autonomy in Cape Colony, considered as a whole but to deprive for a time disloyal districts of the right of sharing in the government of those inhabitants who have remained loyal. We shall not be surprised to see this course adopted by the Colonial Office and embodied in an act of Parliament.

Two Years of Secretary Root. It is two years to-day since Mr. ELIEU Root accepted the post of Secretary of War. In that time he has brought about almost complete transformation of the army.

He took office just after the Spanish was had shown the weaknesses of our historic system, when the jealousies between the line and the staff had produced a condition closely approaching inefficiency. The Philippine war had been in progress for about six months, and the best plan of his predecessor, the organisation of the volunteer regiments of for service in the Philippine Islands, had just been launched. Mr. Roor was a civilian without military training, and was not known even to be interested in the army and its needs; but he took hold of his new work with a sure hand, investigated all questions as they arose, and when he had decided on a line of action, he took it.

Within the past two years, he has reor ganized the army. He has secured an ncrease of its strength, making it nearly three times as large as formerly; but much more than that, he has rearranged the staff system, doing away to a large extent with the jealousy that existed between the line and the permanent staff departments, and substituting for the former system one which in a few years will give to the army a staff constantly kept in touch with the needs of the fighting army to a degree not possible with a staff chosen out and permanently set apart from the line.

These successful changes will make Mr

Root's name remembered in our military history. But the Secretary is not disposed to rest on his present laurels; he is planning further improvements in the army and its methods. By the recent Army act of Feb. 2, 1901, a sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for preliminary investigations connected with the choice of four sites for anent camps of instruction, to be used by the army and the State militias. So far as is apparent, the appropriation has not been drawn upon: but Secretary Root s considering a plan of far wider scope than that which Congress had in mind when it passed the act. He is inspecting the three army schools, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, with a view to make them more important and valuable to the army as a whole, and possibly to the entire military force of he United States.

The first part of this plan involves the creation of an Army War College, similar to that which the navy has at Newport. It is not proposed to consolidate these army schools of application, but merely to bring them into closer relations one with another, and to connect them with an actual War College yet to be created. Although a board was appointed some months ago to consider the project of such a war college, nothing has been done; the chairman of the board was opposed to the plan and postponed definite action on the matter until he had been relieved and sent to the Philippines. The board has not been dissolved, but Secretary Root has taken the matter largely into his own hands; and the prospects of welding the newly organized staff, the army schools, and the intended War College into a harmonious whole, and evolving from it in time an Army Gen-

eral Staff, are better than ever before. Forts Leavenworth and Riley are only about 150 miles apart, and it is said to be the Secretary's view that a site for a permanent camp may be found near them, at which troops may be gathered annually for instruction, and where the lessons studied theoretically in the schools may be exemplified practically, to a degree hitherto

impossible Of the value of such a camp there can be no doubt. The necessities of our service have prevented any annual manceuvres being held, such as are had in all armies of any pretensions except our own. The brigade, division, corps and army manœuvres of the Russian, French, German and Austrian armies are held regularly, and are considered as much a part of the training of officers and men as the " settingup exercises " or the manual of arms. Until

the Spanish war practically no officer of our army under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel had ever been in a regimental drill: the unit of our service, in effect, though not in law, was a platoon-half of a company or squadron. When the drill regulations of 1891 were tested in operation. the board which drew them up were glad to act as officers of a battalion of militiamen because there was no prospect of putting parentage, but comprises a good many them into practice with bodies of regular troops of the size contemplated in the

regulations The part played by the militia in the matter of the regulations brings us naturally to Secretary Roor's final plan; the bringing together, in some practicable manner, of the army and the State National Guards. Mr. Root and his Assistant Secretary, Mr. SANGER, who is himself an enthusiastic National Guardeman, have been discussing plans for closer union of free institutions. They say that, notwith- | the two services, and have made progress on a scheme which has been approved

stions of dignity; but it

is not impossible, as may shortly be seen. Much as the army owes to Secretary Roor's past two years of service, it is evident that the coming years are likely to be far more valuable. The creation of an Army General Staff and War College, of a permanent camp with annual manœuvres, and of a closer relationship between the army and the auxiliary forces. are plans of the greatest importance to he country in war and peace.

Dithyramb Dick in the Dog Days

Heat and the consequent expansion of the brain have not interfered with the productivity of the most melodious of Marylanders, Dithyramb Drog of the Hageretown Mail. He keeps cool in the gales of his song. He bloweth when, if not where, he listeth; and he listeth all the When the first gracious drops patter on the roof of his bower he begins patter too. They fall from heaven; he rises toward it. What man of feeling can read this praise of summer rain without involuntarily unfurling his umbrells

"The earth rolls in the seal ambrace of the pen cophere which weeps on us as though in polg restor the scintillating frencies of the past for rocks. Vegetation, may, all things animate and from mate, lean out to it and bothe hot faces in it as a hunter stag dips into the rush of some cooling sin under and shining through the thin waters lie the per-test littles of buried biles. Indeed, this is a cities and it spell of breathing whereby the poor mortal, hunted of the hot arrows of the sun, may find pro tection and rest e'er he go forth again into the flery struggle set for him long aforetime in letters of fire on the walls of this Babylonish extitence."

Isn't this sweet? Isn't it cooling? It rolls along slowly and soothingly like a ses of sherbet. It is a cold plunge and a cold shower. It is a drink from the Old Oaken Bucket without a tang of rust. Read it to a thermometer and see the shamed mercury fall.

As Dithyramb Drox writes in another poem. " the impulse for exterior expression of the beauty lying at the core of Being cannot be damped." No. not if everyelse were damned. The impulse thing may seem to languish for a time and floriation may appear distant and improbable, but it is for the most part only gathering for another undaunted effort to ascend the barrier and burst into the scenic glory of joyous attainment, the greater in swell and power by the burning way of the bonds." And now let ever meaner voice be hushed while Dithyramb Drok floriates and ascends and swells and bursts in honor of the Hagerstown mail cart and the artist who has uncurbed Expression with his plastic Hand: "The gentle piping of the Weevil has driven from

great American colorists who delighted in bronses the many, and the result is here, the golden glow bury ing the topmost heights and flooding the masse of ou busy streets with gorgeous hues that fit ever to and fro in jouund and amplitudinous glory. Need we state that we refer to the charlot that bears the United States mails from train to office, like a gittler ng and incossant butterfly and almost beautiful and fairy-like for the coarse uses of ing contract benner aloft the color scheme, while the and insistent central pose of a monster eagle bears to the distant horizons the apex of a consummate art. Ornate monograms and complex chromatic dreams, toning and interweaving, compose the glory of the gladeome whole. A brilliant and triumphanithing of art, a child of the artistic union of curbed Expression, haunting the bars like a wild bird for the true to his art as the arrow shears the liquid blue, gence that gave us not alone this portentous mail car and this similitudinous eagle (painted with a stiver gave us the aluminum paper box that clings so coyly to the corner poles and the companion letter box that

lingers thereby like a great cube of iridescent blood!" And hail to thee, Dithyramb Drox, thou of the transmuting effulgence that gave and gives us squares, cubes, parallelograms and parallelopipedons of iridescent poetry and complex chromatic dreams!

That Wonderful Ohio Platform. The Chicago Chronicle, a Democratic fournal which has no love for Mr. BRYAN although it was prudent enough to sunport him after a fashion last year, leans

lightly upon the Ohio platform and swears

that it " is one that every Democrat can

stand upon."

O, it is, is it? How can the expansion Democrats stand upon an anti-expansion platform such as the Buckeye bunglers have built? How can conservative Democrats or even radical Democrats who own Trust stock-and there are plenty of them-stand on a platform that calls for the suppression of Trusts? How can protection Democrats

stand on a tariff-smashing platform? Silver is by no means the only question as to which Democrats are at odds.

In a book of verse recently emitted by one of the Celtic school of British poets occurs this composition:

"If many a daring spirit must disc The chartless world, why should they glory lack Because athwart the skyline they sank or Few. few, the shipmen be that have come back.

Yet one, wreck'd oft, bath by a giddy cord The rugged head of Destiny regain'd-One from the maeistrom's lap hath swum abroad-One from the polar sleep himself unchain'd.

" But he, acquainted well with every tone Of madness whining in his shroudage slender, From storm and muting emerged alone Self-righted from the dreadful self-surrender

"Rich from the isles where sofourn long is death, Won back to cool Thames and ELIZABETH. Sea-weary, yes, but human still, and whole-

A effeumnavigator of the soul." "'If any one of them can explain it,' said ALICE," in the famous Wonderland trial," 'I'll give him sixpence. I don't believe there's an

Of all persons in the world, the above noem is said to refer to SHARESPEARE! "Cool Thames and ELIZABETH " alone introduce the local color, but suggest BEN Jonson rather than SHARESPEARS. BORCHOREVINCK might better be the hero than any Elizabethan

Siberia makes the latest contribution to the small number of skeletons of primitive man that have been discovered. The skeletons of cave and lake dwellers and other primitive representatives of the race hitherto brought to light have usually been associated with utensils made of stone, while the interesting find on the slope of a mountain in th upper Angara basin, central Siberia, was surrounded by rude manufactures fashioned entirely from the bones of animals. Probably all anthropologists agree with the view of Professor VIRCHOW that none of these skeletons has thrown a great deal of light upon the development of the race, though, judg ing from his remains, it is perfectly evident that primitive man did not resemble a monley any more than do men of to-day the remains that have been discovered show that the ancients were well formed, having the same characteristic marks that we find in men of our times. None of them was so poorly developed as to justify the assertion that he possessed the lowest form of skull.

From what is known of his brain capacity,

physical structure and handiwork, we need

To-morrow will be a great day in ownship, Mercer county, Pa. Then the convention, which is to last till Friday. he bachelors in Cool have been invited They will listen to statistics " showing that married men live from five to fifteen years onger than single men and have a hance of success in life." May the bachelors of Cool bring an open mind to these instruc-tive facts. Men who have not yielded to the softer sentiments may bow to the yoke of

The Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON IS & SO what stale suggestion, and a suggestion that

BELGIAN VIEW OF THE "AMERICAN

The Talk of a General European Customs Union Against the United States.

From the Independance Belge. The report printed in an English newspaper that negotiations have been going on for time between Germany, Austria and Russia, with the object of forming a sustome union against the United States, has made strong impression in Continental political troles. It is supposed that the scheme is intended as an answer to the serious breats of sconomic war that America keeps making to Europe, and it to believed that, if such an alliance is made at any time, the other countries of the Continent will be obliged o enter it by the very force of events in order to present a united front against the American demands, so that steps would be taken inevitably toward an alliance of all the Eurepean Powers in a customs union, if not a po-

As a matter of fact, the idea of formal opposition to what is already called the Amerian peril" has made a notable progress of late years Since the war with Spain, in the melf as a first-class Power which must be taken into account in all the great political demonstrations of the future, this fear of merican influence, of American expansion n a word, of American power, has shown itself in all spheres of political and industria activity on the Continent. Nations nowadays acquire influence only in proportion to their commercial and industrial development and it is undeniable that in this respect the American people has performed veritable miracles in a hundred years, that America, conquered by Europeans, has freed itself and is now ready in her turn to conquer old Europe.

The old Continent thought that it could defend itself effectively by adopting protectionist measures, by setting up almost unsurmountable customs barriers against the products of American industries. Such tactics must inevitably provoke reprisals and it turns out that the Continent, broken up into a number of countries that are carrying on against each other a customs war almost as bitter as that which, in a body, they are waging against the United States, is no onger able to carry on the struggle under these conditions and finds itself face to face with the necessity of opposing the United States of Europe to the United States of

That will doubtless restore a certain am of evenness in the conditions of the struggle out it will not necessarily decide the victory in favor of Europe: for it must not be forgot ten that the resources of America are num-beriess, that it has the very serious advantage of being developed by new peoples any political tradition, so that we cannot look into the future without anxiety in that regard as well.

The Power which it seems to us must suffer most from this state of things is Great Britain. Cut off from the Continent, having with the Americans common interests which she cannot sacrifice, save at the cost of givquarter alone as a model, we are assured), but who also ling up her dream of establishing on the world the uncontested supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race, she finds it absolutely impossible to enter into the alliance of the Continental nations against America that seems to be in process of formation. On the other hand her geographical position prevents her from putting herself frankly on the side of the United States, which, if England were to draw near to it definitely, would soon absorb her, supplant her, paralyze her, precisely in the name of those superior interests of the Anglo-Saxon race that are continually invoked across the channel.

England's neutrality in this great customs war would mean her certain ruin; for that reason it is probable that, in spite of all the political unpleasantness she would inour. Great Britain will finally make up her mind to join sides with America, because men of one race must logically and inevitably, sooner or later, rally together, inasmuch as they have too many aspirations in common for them not to reach the same goal in spite of the difference in their starting points.

Conclusive Report on Irish Blackberries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The en dosed letter is from a fine ould Irish centleman one of my funniest and most original friends. word may be accepted as authoritative on the im-

portant subject he discusses. JOHN HALLIDAY, M. D. NEW YORK, July 20.

DEAR JOHN: In answer to your inquiry, I am

pleased to inform you that blackberries grow very plentifully in the "Ould Dart," in fact, they are so ommon that they are not at all appreciated. In regard to preserving them, the majority of the people value sugar too highly to use it for such purposes. They would sooner aweeten a cup of Tay.

All along the ten miles of way from Arklow to Avoca in the disches which serve there for fences, are found blackberries in abundance. One can lie down and eat them from all around him. The same may be said of "frockens" (huckleberries). The reason people do not eat them is because they are so plentiful there. No wine is made from them, as we do not know how.

In the last of the season, blackberries are found covering the ground, where they have fallen un-Their seeds serve but to increase the tangled growth. Both the black and white thorn grow with

As to when blackberries came to Ireland, I cannot tell you, as I wasn't born at that time. The Irish people make their delicious wine from the white or black currents. When any one has colleky pains black currents. When any one has collecty pains, blackberries are boiled in new milk, and fed in the patient. I positively know that blackberries grow in those ditches, for my denkey once threw me into a patch of them. The shamrock doesn't grow in these ditches because its roots require old soil, and only new soil is at the bottom of the ditter fences. The shamrock generally is found in the gutters, at the good stile.

ad side.

American negroes, I hear, think blackberries should to be eaten because snokes eat them. But this addition could not serve for Ireland, for there are snakes in Ireland, at least since St. Patrick's time. ackberries grow also in Donnybrook. You can thack eyes there too.

As regards further information, a personal interew, at the regular compensation, will be cheerfully view, at the regular compensation, will be cheerfully given. Will also give free graifs a few yarns and traditions relating to the subject. (A RESIDENT OF PARNELL'S OLD HOME.) ARKLOW, COUNTY WICKIOW, July 10,

How to Mitigate the Heat in the Tunnel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may be that the officials of the New York Central are bolked by the problem of making comfortable in every re spect the passage of the tunnel, but there are certain ways in which the hot weather inconveniences of the trip might at least be palliated. I will speak of one which has doubtless suggested itself to hundreds of

which has doubless augressed when the Grand Central Station nowadays I feel as if I were entering an even. The car windows are as a rule closed, and the lamps are burning brightly. Tunnel disconforts would be mittgated if brakemen were required to keep the car windows open while the trains stand in the station, and if the lamps were not lighted until after the trains start. Why cannot this be done. Why do the officials await a complete solution of their problem without doing anything to meet existing conditions as far as usey can?

ditions so far as they can't it is perfectly clear that the carrying out of these line is suggestions would do much toward making the tunnel endurable.

NEW YORK, July 20.

P. CHESTER.

THE WOMAN AND THE CLERGYMAN. The Barker-Keller Case Discussed as to Legal and Moral Aspects.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Mr. Keller is not now nor will he ever be called upon to establish his innocence affirmatively An attempt to prove what is siready presumptively true would be a mere farce. A presumption, like an axiom, requires no proof. A year and six months have elapsed since the Barker has brought no criminal action against Mr. Keller. Were she to do so now, on the facts before the public, his acquittal would be sure according to the law in this State.

In People vs. O'Sullivan (104 N. Y., 481), referred to by "L. W. B." of Cobleskill, where the same offence was charged, the crime was alleged to have been committed on May 6. 1884, and its disclosure was first made March 28, 1885. In that case the Court of Appeals held that testimony as to the dis-closure so long after the offence was im-properly admitted.

In his oninion Judge East referring to In his opinion Judge Earl, referring to the time of the disclosure, says:

time of the disclosure, says:

There can be no iron rule on the subject. The law expects and requires that it should be prompt, but there is, and can be, no particular time specified. The rule is founded upon the laws of human nature, which induce a female thus outraged to complain at the first opportunity. Such is the natural impulse of an honest female.

A disclosure at such a distinct the such a distinct time is of no more value in a case of rape than I would be in a case of rape than I would be in a case of rape than I would be in a case of rape than result of the horror and sense of wrong which would prompt every virtuous female to make outery at the first suitable opportunity.

It is to be noted that in the Keller case the

It is to be noted that in the Keller case the

ame between the crime and its disclosure was much longer than in the O'Sullivan case. Accordingly, we are forced to the conclusion that in a oriminal action under the laws of this State. Mrs. Barker would lose, as the "complainant must make fresh discovery and pursuit of the offence and offender, otherwise it carries a presumption that her suit is but malicious and feigned."

Tou say that the shooting of Keller by Barker "does not imply guilt in Mr. Keller. If no implication of guilt rests upon Mr. Keller why should he be compelled to force Mrs. Barker to an attempt to prove his guilt? If he is guilty, every canon of justice and decency required that Mrs. Barker should have charged him with guilt "at the first suitable opportunity."

charged him with guilt "at the first suitable opportunity."

Your article is somewhat hazy as to the modus operandi by which Mr. Keller "must force Mrs. Barker" to do things. He is under no obligations, moral or legal to "force" anything. If he is guilty she should have forced him into jail long before this. Her delay is his vindication. Her story, with its publications of long delayed, comes to the world discredited, as it is stamped with the legal presumption of pure fiction. Mr. Keller is under no legal accusation of crime. When he is accused then he can be tried according to law and his guilt or innocence be thereby legally established. Meantime he is an innocent man and is not bound to take affirmative steps to establish his title to that which is now his property by every legal presumption.

NEW YORK, July 19.

NEW YORK, July 19. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire "L. W. in to-day's SUN quotes Judge Earl to the effect that "complainant must make fresh discovery and pursuit of the offence and ffended; otherwise it carries a presumption that her suit is but malicious and feigned." In the same issue "Junius Neptune" says: I take little stock in such a tale delayed from a woman's lips. A true woman would have told of her wrong the first minute physical ability permitted after its occurrence, or never told it at all."

Both "I. W. B" and "Junius Neptune" ake upon themselves the solemn duty of judging Mrs. Barker guilty of falsehood, ret neither of them seems to have taken the ouble to learn much about the case, howver much they may know about other cases In the first place, Mrs. Barker has brought no nor has she desired or intended to bring any. She preferred that a guilty man, as she alleged, should escape rather than. by exposing him, involve her husband in trouble. Will "Junius" say that in so doing she was not acting as a "true woman?" Was she not also wise as well as true, since the revelation when made resulted exactly as she feared it would? Is it not a wife's first duty to seek the peace and safety of her bushould.

"Junius" says a true woman would have told at once or never told at all. In a sense Mrs. Barker compiled with both these con-ditions. She told a woman friend at once, a sister in the church. Their relations were so intimate as to seem to warrant such a confidence. This woman was in court at the Barker trial, one of the witnesses not called because of the exclusion of exculpatory

confidence. This woman was in court at the Barker trial, one of the witnesses not called because of the exclusion of exculpatory evidence. That Mrs. Barker intended never to tell her husband is amply proved by the length of time she withheld the knowledge from him, as also by the fact that it was only by words uttered in a delirium that a hint of it escaped from her. Even then it was with the greatest reluctance that she told the story. Recently she said to a friend:

"I knaw what Tom would do and I would have died rather than tell him and bring this trouble upon him."

"I, W. B.," "Junius," and others who write so glibly of what Mrs. Barker ought to have done, who know to a dot just what "any true woman," would have done, who are full of "vise saws and modern instances," must surely know the few facts of which I have reminded them, as they have been accessible to all readers of THE BUN. If they know them, what ground of reason have they for pronouncing Mrs. Barker's story "malicious and feigned," merely because she did not tell it two years ago? That delay in the revelation of great crimes may offer some presumption of untruth is all there is to Judge Earl's deliverance, but the mistake made by "L. W. B." and his like is in airily resorting to such generalizations instead of frankly and carefully examining the facts of this case.

Another Archdeacon has been heard from, the Rev. Mr. Jenvey of Hoboken, who is quoted as saying that Mr. Keller will surely go into court for investigation. In this he agrees with his learned brother, Archdeacon Mant of Newark. Neither of these is so optimistic as "L. W. B." who thinks Mr. Keller so case is beset with difficulties. Here is what Mr. Jenvey says:

We want this trial to be before a court which will command the thorough confidence of all. No cry

Here is what Mr. Jenvey says:

We want this trial to be before a court which will command the thorough confidence of all. No cry for hasty on the part of an excited Aritington copulace will hurry us in this matter. It is not that Mr. Keller and his friends are waiting to devise some scheme by which his opponents can be cuttitled, but because the more the matter is considered by the wisest lawyers in the State the more difficult the handling of the matter, so as to bring it to a thoroughly satisfactory conclusion one was or the other, is found to be.

I had no idea of the bristling difficulties until they were cointed out to me and others by one who is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Had the Hobokan clargyman attended questionably one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Had the Hoboken clorgyman attended the mass meeting that crowded a large hall last Monday evening with the "excited Arlington populace" he would have been welcome and from the addresses there he night have learned moderation of speech; but let that pass. The pro-Keller correspondents have numerously a secreted that it was very simple and easy for Mrs. Barker to take to the law, either via the Grand Jury or by ciril process, but as to Mr. Keller's suing her for slander or defamation—why, the road "bristles with difficulties." I sincerely hope the "able lawyers" will find a way to surmount these tremendous obstructions to the course of justice.

Meantime the "excited Arlington populace" has vindicated public opinion by addressing a courteous word of advice to Mr Keller, advice which, in the interest of Justice and good morals, it had a perfect right to tender.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 19. J. A. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ditorial on the Barker-Keller case to-day you say, speaking of the Rev. John Keller: He must demand to be confronted by the woman, so that he shall have full opportunity to hear and meet any testimony against him she may be prepared to give."

That is precisely what Mr. Keller and his friends are demanding and exactly what they would welcome. They are anxious and willing that Mrs. Barker should begin any action she sees fit against the wounded clergyaction she sees fit against the wounded clergyman, and as she is the one who claims to have
been injured, it seems but right that she
should enter suit against Mr. Keller. During
and before the trial of Mr. Barker the statement was frequently made that at the conclusion of that action a civil suit would be
instituted against Mr. Keller. Why has not
such an action been begun? Mr. Keller is
accused of a crime and it is the duty of his
accuser to charge him with it by beginning
legal proceedings. If she does not do so
h will begin an action himself, but it seems
strange that one who should be and is the
defendant should be obliged to take the
position of the prosecutor. OBANGE, N. J., July 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; You print to-day as "the views of a lawyer" letter from "L. W. B.," who quotes from an opinion of the Court of Appeals of New York. to the effect that on a prosecution for rape the Court will not hear evidence of disclosures made by the woman as to the assault unless such disclosures were made as soon as suitable | taken from her boudoir,

opportunity offered. This is elementary law. Your correspondent assumes that because Mrs. Barker did not tell her husband promptly about the alleged rape upon her by Mr. Kel ler and Mr. Barker, therefore could testify as to belated disclosures made by her to him, the bottom drops out of any accu sation against Mr. Keller. This is too much of an assumption for a lawyer to make. Mrs. Barker may have made prompt disclosures to persons other than her husband, and, if she

did, such other persons are competent to testify in corroboration of her story. And it may be that a judicial investigation informing her husband by friends to whom she immediately told her story because such friends feared that Mr. Barker would go gunning for Mr. Keller It is not safe to indulge in assumptions. You are right, in my opinion, in insisting upon a judicial investigation of this case.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

Richard Oliver's letter published in to-day's SUR, criticising Mrs. Fay Peirce for her opinons in the Barker-Keller case, contains this

To read Mrs. Peirce's letter and newspaper re to such crimes, one might imagine the writers to be-lieve that what is called a woman's virtue is something material that can be lest like a knife or broken like a glass: and there remains apparently with all an assault is berself shamed by it. It is unnece to enumerate the silly expressions employed to characterize such an injury, sepecially by the sentimental and yellow press, but they have been forming public opinion for years and now we have your correspond-ent jumping about and demanding that any man accused of such a crime shall be put to death without inquiry, as the nature of the orime is such that the

put himself in the place of a woman. For him to assert that because a woman has resisted an outrage upon her person she need utterly unfit this same Mr. Oliver would be to serve on a jury selected to try a case of assault on a woman.

I, a woman, do not hesitate to express the belief that ninety-nine women out of every hundred, even women not virtuous in the narrow sense, would rather be killed outright by a man than have him succeed in his evil designs. The thoughts which the hapless victim would experience after she realized what had happened can only be felt

realized what had happened can only be felt by a sister woman. The revuision and disgust and loathing would be indescribable. While no one could blame the unhappy woman, all would pity her deeply, and in the community where she lives what would her happiness ever amount to?

Again, therefore, I declare that whenever a fury fails to convict a man charged with outrage upon a woman I would urge strong men to organize and mete out vengeance in their own bold, manly and chivalric way. A man betrays his inner character in his treatment of women. That is the unfailing test in our land. Let him offend in the slightest detail and he puts himself beyond the pale of a gentleman.

Let Mr. Oliver study the facts in the Boschieter case, if he wants to learn how how in the depths of depravity some of his fellow men can fall. The hardened detectives who unravelled the chain of evidence and fastened the crime upon the four wretches wept as they related the harrowing manner by which Miss Jennie Bosschieter, a young girl, 17 years old, was done to death, last October. Three months elapsed before the four brutes were brought to trial. The Paterson press, to its everlasting discredit, attempted to excuse the scoundrels. As some of your readers will recall, three were tried together and the Jury returned to Paterson press, to its everlasting discredit, attempted to excuse the scoundrels. As some of your readers will recall, three were tried together and the jury returned to the court room with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The fourth, a "highly respectable" married man, with grown-up daughters, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, and he escaped with a sentence of fifteen years. The Judge, who was surely not in sympathy with the jury, gave the three other ravishers and murderers the full limit, which in the State of New Jersey is thirty years, These vile monsters, ho more entitled to compassion than midnight prowling hyenas, are in the State prison at Trenton enjoying the same air and privileges as ordinary criminals.

If Mr. Oliver and other men who think as he does can accept this as "justice," then it is high time for men of finer sensibilities to arouse themselves and organize vengeance societies. Had Kerr, McAllister, Death and Campbell been speedily hanged for the crime, the wholesale execution would have done more to check liber fulls and like two

beath and campoed seen speedily hanged for the crime, the wholesale execution would have done more to check libertinism in all its stages than all the sermons delivered in the churches in the country. Their execution would have been a "Black Friday," Indeed, in the cruck been a Black Friday, indeed, in the an of New Jersey justice, and the lesson call would have resounded throughout world. But the lenity of the law and inconceivable verdict of the jury dea blow to justice and many of us are going to forget it, either. Fidelit Jessey City Helours, July 19.

From the Lancat

The hot days are upon us, when the ten dency to thirst is considerably increased and the question may be profitably and appropriately discussed as to how it is best quenched A perfectly safe answer, we know, would be, not with an alcoholic beverage, but that is only an evasive reply. The reprosch is constantly huried at the extreme temper ance advocate that while he forbids wine and all other alcoholic beverages he has no substitute to suggest which can be regarded as possessing anything like the same degree of palatability. What temperance drink, for example, can equal a good cider, a well-brewed beer, not to mention a sound wine?

The so-called temperance drinks if not, simply effervescing water are at their best washy concocions, with a flavor, it is true, but one not outen pleasing. Then it is the fashion to make up a stock liquor and to charge it artificially with carbonic acid gas, and so instead of the good old-fashioned stone ginger beer we encounter a perfectly clear decocion containing sometimes ginger and sometimes capsicum. Similarly lemonade is often merely a sugary solution of tartaric or citric neid into which carbonic acid gas is forced, the gas helping in no small measure to keep the composition of the bewerage a mystery. Though these may be wholesome enough in their way they are respectively very inferior to brewed ginger beer or to a lemon squash in which the juice of a fresh lemon is used. Brewed ginger beer, however, is, strictly speaking, not non-alcoholic, though we doubt if it has ever been recorded that a person got intoxicated on it.

In hot weather it is often forgotten that what we drink hot in the winter will afford excellent and wholesome beverages when itself in summer. Thus, iced weak tea and coffee, or even soups, are most refreshing, wholesome and palatable. Then plain or acrated barley or oatmeal water with a little lenon is an excellent and very salutary beverage. Lime juice moderately acrated may also be counted as a healthful hot-weather innocent beverages like these can be easily partaken of to a harmful excess. Too much feed water drinking often proves injurious.

To sip rather than to drink should be the guiding principle when thirst is excessive and frequent, and at such times alcohol should be avoided, those beverages rather being chosen which have a cooling effect upon the system. Soda-and-milk is an excellent beverage taken in moderate quantities. Let it be remembered that thirst is a substitute to suggest which can be regarded as possessing anything like the same degree

a healthy answer.

which should be graven in brase. You say: "The clamor of the friends of the volunteers ceases, and the volunteers go home; but they leave behind them within the gates of Christehurch for all time. Mr the men of the regular army on whom and and not Price, however, had one consolation. Confined on the temporary soldiers the main work of the war must still always fall."

Assuredly this term "temporary soldier" accurately describes the men we commonly call "volunteers"but whether we say permanent or professional soldier, we lack a term equally descriptive of the regu-

lar branch. No matter how these two branches of our war ser vices may be named or differentiated, both are equally 'volunteers,' some permanent, some temporary If we could eliminate or qualify the word "regular we should divorce it from the hated association it took from the Revolutionary War and its Hessians. Each and every American soldier would be known for what he is -- a "volunteer" ready to night to up-

NEW YORK, July 19. REQUIAR VOLUNTEER

Duchess of Satherland's Stolen Spoons From the Liverpool Post.

hold the honor of his country

The great subject of gossip in society is the whole Duchess of Sutherland was robbed at the Stafford House fere. Although there was a bery of detectives, thieves managed to steal the very spoons and some historical tressures were MARRIED ACTRESSES.

Their Maiden Names Before the Public and Their Husbands Behind the Curtain TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE communication "Astresses and Their Names." signed "B." and addressed to you, shows that the author wots not of that which writes. An actress, having naturally been born a miss, achieves fame and possibly bethe public and the management, and after a few seasons on the road becomes well know to the theatregoers. Should she then marry and choose to appear under her new name all her former advertising and reputation for nothing and she must commenat the foot of the ladder again. ing for instance she was a star or str leading woman worth \$1,000 a week to an manager under her maiden name, the same

manager would hesitate to give her \$50 week as Mrs Blank. For instance, Rose Coghlan has many ad mirers and has drawn and can draw many full house, but you will admit that Mrs. J in the box office returns, not withstanding the fact that both of these names belong to prec sely the same lady.

Mrs. Armstrong would hardly draw as well as "Melba," nor Mrs. Chatterton as well as Lillian Russell.

Then, again, an actress's home life should belong to herself if she should so choose, and

Then, again, an actress's home life should belong to herself if she should so choose, and she has a right to adopt a now de theory which she generally selects for its advertising qualities and its capacity for impression on the immory of the public; not, of course, forgetting that it should be reasonably euphonious.

Nobour complains that authors frequently use pen names. The books of John "Strange Winter" are none the less interesting because written by a lady.

"B." goes on to say: "A managerial hellucination that husband and wife must not act together." Notatell, Mr. "B. It is a builness proposition, without any thoughs of the "chappie." Suppose, for instance, your company was in Oshkosh, Wis, or Timin, Onloand Mrs. Actor had a grievance and resigns amy ou lose two members instead of one, and perhaps cripple your performance so that you are unable to raise the curtain. Then again, the manager is forced to overlook many little faults, fearing that he may become involved in a quarrel and end by discharging one and losing both. Or, sgain, if either of the couple falls eick and is unable to proceed to the "next man's town" the other remains behind to nurse the patie to the theatre about the time the stage manager has finished "laying out" the dressing rooms. Noting his wife's name on the door he rushes the best chooks, writes her name on the shelf nearest the looking glass and gas jet, and chalks her name on the seat of the best char, to the disquest of the other couplant, who come later in the day and give verto indignation which requires all the displantage of the stage manager to submine.

Another thing, it is a fact that one of the couple of the coupl who come later in the day and give verto indignation which requires all the of plomacy of the stage manager to subline.

Another thing it is a fact that one of the team is almost invariably a peop actor. If the husband has talent the who is gererally without it and vice versa. That another good and valid reason for their undesirability.

E. S. Goodwin.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 19.

POPULATION OF CIVILIZED COUNTRIES

The Increase and Density Here Compared From the Bulletin of the American Geographics

Within the last two or three years most of the ci of their inhabitants. The results of these censuse are beginning to appear, and comparisons of their with one another and with that of the United State are instructive.

The following table shows the total populati of a number of countries, as derived from recent ca autes, with the rate of decennial increase and the det stry of nopulation, expressed in terms of the number



From the above there appears to be little relation between the density of population and the rate of it crease, some of the most densely-settled countries apparently having as great a rate of increase as most sparsely populated ones. Thus, England and Wales, Belgium and the Netherlands, which are the most densely settled portions of the civilized world are exceeded in rate of increase only by Germany and Denmark among European nations; while o the other hand. France, which is not a densel" settled country, according to European standards, is not in

Hot Weather Raiment.

creasing in numbers.

TO THE EDFTOR OF THE SUN-SITE IN to a face well known to horsemen and all who follow or read about the races, that our great trotters put forth the greatest exertions and make their fastest time in July and August under a burning sun where the mercur may register 180 or more. These horses are often a most as fondly loved by their owners as are their wives, and their safety would never be risked either for money or sport. No harm ever comes to these horses on the racetrack, except from some blunder in the feeding, or putting them to sharp work within ser

eral hours after feeding. But let us imagine what would result on a blister ing hot day from dressing any trotter up in from ers, walstcoat and coat! It would be a hard strugg to get him once around a mile track; at any he would suffer fearfully. Put this suit on over inner suit of flannel its correspond with the dress of some men in summer), and he would dead on the track, or starger on in a dying condi-from humid heat. Humildity chiefly affects from hume neat, running codeny codeny through the breathing organs, lungs the proper, the sixin, or outer lungs. To smother this orga-clothing which prevents the radiation of body and the evaporation of water passing from the in the form of perspiration, is to increase the hum of the air surrounding the sixin in fearful means in hot weather. The act is analogous to that of the land surface in a angle of several follows. in hot weather. The act is analogous to that closing the head entirely in a sack of several feloth, though less destructive, usually by no always, as evidenced by the many fatal prostiduring the recent torrid wave.

Every physiologist knows that the millional control of the manual control of the manual control of the millional control of the mi

The Buildog and Jowett's Leg. From the Tablet.

Mr. Price, when at Oxford, possessed a brindled builded named Taff, who "had a soul above butchers' meat," and "went for the leg of a don." It appears that Taff, "dissatisfied perhaps with the curric of Christehureh, and pluing for higher education. one day strolled, on his own account, into Ballic There he encountered Prof. Jowett, and prompti bit that celebrated divine in the leg; bit him rathe Unfortunately, the brass plate on the delinguent's collar revealed the identity of his owner TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In your with the consequence of an unpleasant interview be editorial of July 17 you happily used an expression the late Dean Littlell and Mr. Price. Mr. Price's punishment was of short duration; but the Dear tasued an order that no dog was again to be admitted ished beyond them, he heard that the Provost of Orle who would seem to have heard of the episode, "had invited Taff to breakfast, and made much of him."

Gen. Wood Confident as to Cuba

From an interesew in the Outlook. "I feel no more concerned about the future of this island than I feel about the future of my native Sta its resources are so vast and splendid that prospis sure to come. Its merchants and planters as telligent and energetic, and under the could peace and industry, which have come to them also

war they will hasten the advance of it at no Qualified for the War Office.

From Landan Vanite Fo. dilly the other day and greated nim was Welf, I am pleased to see your I am suspensed. Du you know I have a portion of it is brain in a far at "Ah well," laughed the other spare that. I have got a berth in the Wat O'llice."

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE -- AC